231 Horses, a mark of wealth, receive scarcely more attention.
[556] The stallions, particularly those of the chief, are fettered to stakes at the hut, but the mares are left free to roam around the village and at the age of 20 months are covered by any male horse whatever. The feeding of the mare and her offspring is neglected, that of the male horse is more satisfactory.

235 Poultry is raised in all villages, in nearly every yard. They live on what they can find. In upper Ivory Coast the natives drive them onto the cultivated fields after the harvest. Often, the villagers build small roosts attached to the house walls.

[36] B. Stock Raising Areas

231 In the Sahelian zone, shrubby vegetation affords a very precious source of nutriment for camels, horses, cattle, sheep, and goats. The 14th parallel marks the line of demarcation between the zebus to the north and the taurins to the south. This line passes through Kayes, Bafoulabé, Kolokani, south of Ségou, San, and Tougan. It corresponds to the northern limit of the tsetse fly.

Peul zebus are very well represented in the Macina region during the dry season and in the Haoussa [Hausa] region in the north and the Gourma region in the south during the rainy season. It is a good animal for butchering. Faraboué zebus, produced by the crossing of taurins with zebus, live in the zone cohabited by the two species. Finally, Moorish zebus in the Nioro, Nara, and Macina circles are not so good for butchering as the Peul zebus, but the cows are better milk producers (six to seven liters a day compared to two or three).

Woolly sheep are found at Macina, in the Macina circle, and in the Issa Ber circle. They die where more than 60 centimeters of rain falls per year. Their shepherds, the Rimaïbé, change their pastures according to the Niger floods. Finally, the delicate, well-muscled goats of the Sahel are found again in the Fouta-Djallon to the south.

The Sudan zone is less suited to stock raising. The high bush is infested with tsetse flies, ticks, and gastro-intestinal parasites. Camels disappear.

The taurins, doubtless introduced by the Berber peoples from southern Morocco, are derived from long-horned cattle. The

231 subspecies Méré or Bambara, which is found at Kaarta, Bélédougou, Mandé, and Minianka, is produced by the crossing of the N'Dama strain with the zebu. The male is a good animal for butchering; the cow is a poor milk producer.

The long-haired Moorish sheep, raised in the Néma regions, Nara, and Nioro, is poor for butchering, while the Peul sheep with greatly developed horns, originating in the Sudan, is an excellent animal for butchering. Finally, the sheep of the Fouta-Djallon, or to the south up to the 14th degree of latitude north, is more thick-set; it has short hair, but when crossed with the merino sheep furnishes a fleece of from 500 to 600 grams.

The goats raised at Kaarta and Mandé are also stockier than those of the Sahel because they do not roam.

Horses diminish in number and size. They become tame and soft. The southern horse is a Barbary horse enfeebled by the climate. It is found to the south of Kaarta, at Minianka, in the regions of San and Djenné. The Bélédougou horse is a Barbary horse transformed by the climate and by man. The center for raising it is in the Touba canton 90 kilometers to the northeast of Koulikoro.

The ass of Minianka and of the southern Sudan is small, 0.90 meters to 1 meter, but stout. It has a beige coat with a darker dorsal band and cross stripe.

Few mules are found, for if the ass is scorned, the mule is despised.

Pig raising appears, as well as the keeping of domestic fowl.

235 [37] The chicken is of an archaic type, small in size and light in weight (one kilogram). It has few muscles. A half-wild bird, it lays only about a hundred eggs a year and sits on them all. The Guinea fowl weighs about 1.2 kilograms and has a coarse flesh. The musk or Barbary duck is raised in large numbers on the banks of the Senegal and the Niger. The females are excellent layers and sitters. They weigh from 3 kilograms to 3.5 kilograms. The flesh of the young is good, that of the adults musky. Finally, the turkey is raised in all regions, but only rarely because it requires too much attention.

231 Rabbits are not raised; they are too sensitive to local diseases.

The Guinean zone permits no more than the raising of pigs and poultry. Horses are not found there.